

NINTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
September 26, 1933.

The Senate met at 8:55 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

The roll was called, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Blackert.	Pace.
Collie.	Parr.
Cousins.	Patton.
DeBerry.	Poage.
Duggan.	Purl.
Fellbaum.	Rawlings.
Greer.	Redditt.
Holbrook.	Regan.
Hopkins.	Russek.
Hornsby.	Sanderford.
Martin.	Small.
Moore.	Stone.
Murphy.	Woodul.
Neal.	Woodward.
Oneal.	

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Woodruff.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with on motion of Senator Woodward.

Petitions and Memorials.

(See Appendix.)

Committee Reports.

(See Appendix.)

Bills and Resolutions.

By Senator Small:

S. B. No. 14, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing the issuance of relief bonds to the extent of \$7,500,000 under Section 51-A, Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Texas; creating the Texas Employment Commission and designating the membership thereof and prescribing the duties of said Commission. Authorizing the commission to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds immediately, and providing the procedure for the sale of the bonds, the disposition of the proceeds thereof, and the manner for repaying the principal and interest of said bonds at

maturity. Providing for the issuance of \$2,500,000 in bonds after January 1, 1934, in the event the Texas Employment Commission deems the issuance thereof expedient; making an appropriation for the support of the Texas Employment Commission for the remainder of the current biennium; authorizing the employment of secretaries, auditor and auditor bookkeeper, and stenographers by the Texas Employment Commission; designating the commissioners' courts of the several counties as the local units for handling relief funds and prescribing the duties of the courts with reference thereto, and specifying the way and manner in which said money shall be expended. Providing for the allocation of direct relief to the destitute; repealing H. B. No. 897, Chapter 141, Acts of the Forty-third Legislature, Regular Session, and declaring an emergency."

Read and referred to Committee of the Whole.

By Senator Hornsby:

S. B. No. 15, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 7324 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925, as amended by Chapter 117, Acts Forty-second Legislature, providing for collection of delinquent taxes and method of giving notice of delinquencies to record owners; giving commissioners' courts discretionary power to extend time for bringing tax suits only for good and sufficient reasons; authorizing commissioners' courts to employ attorneys to bring tax suits upon failure of county attorney to file such suits within the time prescribed; and to amend Article 7336, as amended by Chapter 117, Acts Forty-second Legislature, providing the time when taxes shall become due and when they shall become delinquent; providing penalty for non-payment of said taxes and for interest thereon; providing that current ad valorem taxes paid in October and November next succeeding the return of the assessment rolls of the county to the Comptroller of Public Accounts shall be discounted two per cent, and that current ad valorem taxes paid in December of each year next succeeding the return of the assessment rolls of the county to the Comptroller of Public Accounts shall be discounted one per cent; providing

for the payment of current ad valorem taxes in monthly installments at option of taxpayer, not to exceed ten installments, the first installment of current ad valorem taxes to be paid by November 30th of each year, and providing that taxpayer paying in installments shall be given no discount and charged no penalty or interest if installments are paid continuously, and providing that break in continuous payment of installments shall operate to impose penalty for the month payments are resumed, together with interest; providing for graduated penalty on all current taxes not paid on February 1st; providing methods of assessing penalty and interest; providing for the payment of delinquent taxes in installments; providing that the Comptroller of Public Accounts shall prescribe forms for tax rolls and receipts to be used by the county tax assessors and collectors of taxes; providing that all laws in conflict with this Act are repealed; and declaring an emergency."

Read and referred to Committee on Civil Jurisprudence.

Message From the House.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 26, 1933.

Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following resolutions:

S. C. R. No. 7, Authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to pay out any funds that may be unexpended from the deficiency appropriation provided for in S. B. No. 242 of the Regular Session of the Forty-third Legislature, to certain independent school districts.

H. C. R. No. 10, Relative to memorializing and petitioning the President of the United States to use the power granted by Congress in issuing currency to facilitate the payment of bonded indebtedness, which has been incurred by past expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

At Ease.

On motion of Senator Woodward, the Senate, at 8:58 o'clock a. m., stood at ease for 10 minutes.

Resolutions Signed.

The Chair, Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt, gave notice of signing, and did sign, in the presence of the Senate, after their captions had been read, the following resolutions:

H. C. R. No. 5, H. C. R. No. 8,
H. C. R. No. 6, S. C. R. No. 7.

Senate Bill No. 11.

The question recurred upon the motion to set S. B. No. 11 as special order immediately following the morning call today.

By unanimous consent, the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

H. C. R. No. 10.

The Chair laid before the Senate: H. C. R. No. 10, Petitioning the President to use the power granted by Congress in issuing currency to facilitate the payment of bonded indebtedness which has been incurred by past expenditures.

Read and referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Advance Printing Ordered.

By unanimous consent, advance printing of S. B. No. 14 was ordered.

Recess.

Senator Woodward moved that the Senate stand at ease until 9:30 o'clock a. m. today.

Senator DeBerry moved to recess until 2 o'clock p. m. today. The motion prevailed and, at 9:16 o'clock a. m., the Senate recessed.

After Recess.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to recess, and was called to order by President Pro Tem. George C. Purl.

Messages From the House.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 26, 1933.

Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following bills:

H. B. No. 28, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 1970-125 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, providing for the elec-

tion of a Special Judge of the County Court of Jefferson County at Law; providing for the compensation for such Special Judge; and declaring an emergency."

H. B. No. 15, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing and directing the administrative or governing authorities of the public educational institutions of this State to except and exempt from the payment of all dues, fees, and charges, except for board and clothing, all citizens of Texas who served as nurses or in the armed forces of the United States during the World War or during the Spanish-American War, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, and giving said citizens a preferential right to be admitted to the benefits of said institutions, and declaring an emergency."

H. B. No. 30, A bill to be entitled "An Act to provide a pension fund for firemen, policemen, and fire alarm operators, in all incorporated cities and towns containing more than Two Hundred Forty Thousand (240,000) inhabitants and less than Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand (275,000) inhabitants according to the last preceding Federal census; providing for the creation of a board of trustees for the disbursement of said pension fund; directing the manner of disbursing said pension fund and declaring an emergency."

Respectfully submitted,
LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

House Bills Referred.

H. B. No. 15, read and referred to Committee on Educational Affairs.

H. B. No. 28, read and referred to Committee on Civil Jurisprudence.

H. B. No. 30, read and referred to Committee on Civil Jurisprudence.

Senate Bill No. 4.

The Chair laid before the Senate by unanimous consent the following bill:

By Senator Oneal:

S. B. No. 4, A bill to be entitled "An Act providing for the transfer of the lien for taxes that the State, county or defined subdivision thereof, has upon any real property; providing by whom and under what conditions such transfer may be made; providing for the recording of such transfer, and the effect of such

record; providing for paying by lienholder to person paying such taxes the taxes, cost, and interest, and receiving transfer to himself of the tax lien; providing for foreclosure of lien and sale and disposition of proceeds of sale; providing for redemptions from foreclosure sale, providing this Act shall not abridge the right of taxpayer to enter into contract with lienholders for payment of taxes, nor affect existing contracts; providing that if any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional it shall not affect any other provision of this Act; and declaring an emergency."

The rule requiring printed copies of the bill to lie on the desks of members 24 hours before consideration of the bill was suspended by unanimous consent.

The bill was read second time and passed to engrossment by the following vote:

Yeas—25.

Blackert.	Parr.
Collie.	Patton.
Cousins.	Poage.
Duggan.	Purl.
Fellbaum.	Rawlings.
Greer.	Redditt.
Holbrook.	Regan.
Hornsby.	Russek.
Moore.	Sanderford.
Murphy.	Small.
Neal.	Woodul.
Oneal.	Woodward.
Pace.	

Nays—1.

DeBerry.

Absent.

Hopkins. Stone.
Martin.

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Woodruff.

On motion of Senator Oneal, the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days was suspended and S. B. No. 4 was put on its third reading and final passage by the following vote:

Yeas—27.

Blackert.	DeBerry.
Collie.	Duggan.
Cousins.	Fellbaum.

Greer.	Purl.
Holbrook.	Rawlings.
Hornsby.	Redditt.
Moore.	Regan.
Murphy.	Russek.
Neal.	Sanderford.
Oneal.	Small.
Pace.	Stone.
Parr.	Woodul.
Patton.	Woodward.
Poage.	

Absent.

Hopkins. Martin.

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Woodruff.

Read third time and finally passed
by the following vote:

Yeas—28.

Blackert.	Pace.
Collie.	Parr.
Cousins.	Patton.
Duggan.	Poage.
Fellbaum.	Purl.
Greer.	Rawlings.
Holbrook.	Redditt.
Hopkins.	Regan.
Hornsby.	Russek.
Martin.	Sanderford.
Moore.	Small.
Murphy.	Stone.
Neal.	Woodul.
Oneal.	Woodward.

Nays—1.

DeBerry.

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Woodruff.

House Bill No. 28.

The Chair laid before the Senate
by unanimous consent the following
bill:

H. B. No. 28, A bill to be entitled
"An Act to amend Article 1970-125
of the Revised Civil Statutes of
Texas, 1925, providing for the elec-
tion of a Special Judge of the County
Court of Jefferson County at Law;
providing for the compensation for
such Special Judge; and declaring an
emergency."

The rule requiring committee re-
ports to lie over one day was sus-
pended by unanimous consent.

The committee report recommend-
ing that the bill be not printed was
adopted by unanimous consent.

On motion of Senator Cousins,
the constitutional rule requiring bills
to be read on three several days was
suspended and H. B. No. 28 was put
on its second reading by the follow-
ing vote:

Yeas—29.

Blackert.	Pace.
Collie.	Parr.
Cousins.	Patton.
DeBerry.	Poage.
Duggan.	Purl.
Fellbaum.	Rawlings.
Greer.	Redditt.
Holbrook.	Regan.
Hopkins.	Russek.
Hornsby.	Sanderford.
Martin.	Small.
Moore.	Stone.
Murphy.	Woodul.
Neal.	Woodward.
Oneal.	

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Woodruff.

The bill was read second time and
passed to third reading.

On motion of Senator Cousins, the
constitutional rule requiring bills to
be read on three several days was
suspended and H. B. No. 28 was put
on its third reading and final passage
by the following vote:

Yeas—29.

Blackert.	Pace.
Collie.	Parr.
Cousins.	Patton.
DeBerry.	Poage.
Duggan.	Purl.
Fellbaum.	Rawlings.
Greer.	Redditt.
Holbrook.	Regan.
Hopkins.	Russek.
Hornsby.	Sanderford.
Martin.	Small.
Moore.	Stone.
Murphy.	Woodul.
Neal.	Woodward.
Oneal.	

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Woodruff.

Read third time and finally passed
by the following vote:

Yeas—29.

Blackert.	DeBerry.
Collie.	Duggan.
Cousins.	Fellbaum.

Greer.	Poage.
Holbrook.	Purl.
Hopkins.	Rawlings.
Hornsby.	Redditt.
Martin.	Regan.
Moore.	Russek.
Murphy.	Sanderford.
Neal.	Small.
Oneal.	Stone.
Pace.	Woodul.
Parr.	Woodward.
Patton.	

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Woodruff.

Report of the Texas Centennial Committee to the Senate and House of Representatives of Texas.

Senator Neal sent up the following special report which was ordered printed in the Journal by unanimous consent:

The committee created by the Forty-second Session of the Texas Legislature to "gather all available data relating to the cost, scope, construction, arrangement, promotion, advertisement, character, and management" of expositions in this and foreign countries and to assemble and present to the Legislature any and all data which may be of value in determining the scope, kind, character, and cost of a Texas Centennial celebration respectfully reports as follows:

Although lack of funds has kept your commission from making as extended investigations as it desired to make, some data and information as to previous expositions and the one now in progress are submitted in the hope that they may aid you in reaching definite conclusions as to how the interests of Texas may be served to best advantage through a Centennial celebration of a character "creditably commemorating the heroic period of early Texas history, and celebrating a century of our independence and progress."

Both branches of the Texas Legislature have repeatedly passed resolutions favoring a Texas Centennial observance, but could do nothing more than endorse the movement until such time as the voters gave them authority, through a constitutional amendment, to provide for same and to make suitable appropriations therefor. This authority was sought by the Forty-second Leg-

islature and was granted by the voters at the General Election in November, 1932.

While a Centennial celebration is not a partisan matter, but is one appealing to the patriotic pride of every citizen of Texas, your attention is called to the fact that the Texas State Democratic Convention of 1932, in session at Lubbock, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the Centennial movement in principle and urging State support and State appropriation for "A Centennial commensurate with the historical glory and achievement, the present wealth and the bright promises of this State."

Expositions are things of growth. Any exposition patterned altogether after any previous one would prove a foredoomed failure. The public demands change—now, more than ever before. It refuses to be entertained by the methods of yesterday or to be educated by those of yesterday. It demands newness even to the point of novelty. But novelty often is obtained through the revival of the old, and this largely explains the ever-recurring demand for centennial anniversaries and celebrations. They afford opportunity for comparisons, for patriotic pride of the past enhanced greatly by pride in the present.

The most notable national celebration of recent date on which data are available was the Washington Bicentennial of 1932. While it presented opportunity for the manifestation of patriotic pride in a remarkable degree, it is doubtful whether the results will be more than ephemeral and whether the educational and patriotic appeal was as strong as the desire for pomp and ceremony, which it was able to satisfy. To the extent that it failed, its failure was in its lack of material results. It was merely a National effort to create greater National pride through a review of the Nation's history and in no way attempted to show the country's progress.

Expositions unaccompanied by some anniversary appeal and of a kind that is held year after year, or at regular stated periods, lose their drawing power after a time or else have to be supported largely through ballyhoo, and seldom leave any considerable lasting influence for good.

While these have a certain valuable place in the development of a country and in the life of a people, they cannot be compared to those greater occasions and opportunities that come but seldom in the history of a country.

Rightly combined, anniversary celebrations and expositions, particularly those that mark outstanding periods in the history of a nation, a state, or a city, not only appeal to the very depths of patriotic pride, but renew love of a country and rekindle courage and determination for nobler and vaster accomplishments.

The history of all centennial expositions without an exception shows that regardless of whether they have resulted in direct financial gains they have brought incalculable, but vast, immediate increase in business and noticeable growth to the cities and states in which they have been held, as well as a quickening on the part of the locality to all matters cultural and educational. While in some instances, especially when held in the smaller cities, there has afterward been a slight decrease from the centennial population, the net gain in population over the pre-exposition period has been gratifyingly large. Temporary structures to accommodate exposition crowds in most cases are replaced by permanent, useful, occupied buildings. Unlike oil booms, there is nothing to fear and everything to gain from an exposition boom.

Centennial expositions of the past in this country have been so unlike as to financing, construction, management, prevailing conditions, and returns that it is impossible, after the most thorough survey, to form any fixed and well determined conclusions as to what results may be relied upon from any definite procedure.

Even what would otherwise be the most logical conclusions are upset by the remarkable changes in transportation, communication, and entertainment developed in the past few years by such agencies as the automobile and airplane, radio and television, and talking screen pictures. The plans of today may be rendered obsolete by the progress of tomorrow. Nineteen thirty-six may laugh at the old-fogy ideas of 1933.

A few well-known statistics as to

attendance, however, may furnish a starting point for reasonable estimates. The daily paid attendance at centennial expositions in this country from 1876 to 1915 inclusive averaged approximately 9½ per cent of the population of the centennial city, and for the entire period of the centennial it aggregated an average of about 20 times that of the population. Extending the area to a circle of 50 miles around the centennial city, the daily attendance was 5½ to 6 per cent of the area population. These figures seem to have applied regardless of the number of days of the centennial ranging from 120 to 288 days.

The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, 159 days, had 8,004,000 paid admissions, or 50,000 daily, at an average of 47½ cents; The Chicago World's Fair of 1893, 179 days, had 21,480,000 paid admissions, or 120,000 daily, at an average of 48 cents; The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, 187 days, had 12,804,000 paid admissions, or 68,000 daily at an average of 49 cents; and The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, 288 days, had 13,127,000 paid admissions, or 45,580 daily, at an average of 40 cents.

Concessions at these leading American expositions brought from 5½ cents per paid admission at Chicago to 24 cents at St. Louis, the average throughout the country at all prominent expositions being slightly over 15 cents per paid admission.

Although these facts should be fully considered, it should be borne in mind that extended use of busses and privately owned automobiles has come about since any large celebrations and expositions have been held in this country.

The Chicago Century of Progress management is estimating a total attendance of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 at the Exposition of 1933, and this estimate now seems justified. Probably one-half of these will attend in their own automobiles, making the Exposition an objective point on an extended summer outing. When one puts his family in his own car and starts on a sight-seeing tour, distance now is given only secondary consideration.

It has been contended by some that expositions no longer draw

crowds, that they have lost their appeal to the public because so many new forms of entertainment are close by the homes—that the people are satiated. With the exception of the Chicago Century of Progress now under way, there have been no large expositions in this country since the World War from which any fair conclusions on this point can be drawn, but those that have been held in Europe have had fully twice the attendance anticipated by their promoters, despite the extreme economic condition prevailing in all European countries. In this country and in our own State both the large and small annual fairs that have maintained their standards have had constantly increasing attendance and profits, even including those held in 1932. The paid attendance for the first 100 days of the Chicago Century of Progress exceeded that of the entire St. Louis Exposition.

The Olympic Games held in California in 1932, though in no sense to be compared to patriotic or centennial celebrations, show in a measure the public response to popular entertainment. California voted a million dollar bond issue to secure the Olympiads, with the understanding that the net earnings were to be paid into the state treasury. The million was returned with additional profits. A survey made by the chambers of commerce showed that in the ten southern counties of California, trade was enhanced \$44,405,888 by visitors to the Olympics during their two weeks stay in that part of the state, and doubtless there was a like perceptible increase of trade throughout the state.

While figures are not yet available to show the effect of the Century of Progress on the business of Chicago, it is known that book clearances were increased \$20,000,000 by out-of-city visitors during the Labor Day period of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, there being more than 500,000 paid admissions to the Exposition on those days. Practically every business in the city is reaping unexpectedly large benefits from the Exposition and many enterprises operating under receiverships, including several of the largest hotels, now state that they will be able to liquidate their debts solely as a result of the Fair.

Measured solely in terms of direct financial returns on the invested capital, centennial celebrations have seldom been paying enterprises, nor have they been expected to prove profit makers.

The average gross outlay per paid admission in the 11 largest of such celebrations in this country has been \$1.37½, while the average return to the exposition has been 60 cents per paid admission.

Of the gross average outlay of \$1.37½ per paid admission, 67½ per cent or 93 cents has been for grounds and buildings, leaving the outlay exclusive of grounds and buildings 44½ cents per paid admission as against an average return of 60 cents per paid admission, or a profit of 15½ cents per paid admission exclusive of cost of grounds and buildings.

The 11 expositions referred to, however, were held before the days of sales taxes on gasoline, oil, cigarettes, and other merchandise, and figures will be presented later in this report showing how the extra tax from gasoline alone should repay to the State treasury far more than the cost of any reasonably anticipated outlay for exposition buildings and expenses of operation.

It will be seen, though, that from a financial standpoint the ideal Centennial celebration would be that in which the grounds and buildings could be used to such advantage after the close of the exposition that they would not have to be charged off as loss. If permanent in character and adapted to profitable use, with little or no depreciation from exposition use, to that extent they would be salvage and not chargeable to exposition expense.

Unfortunately, most of the exposition buildings heretofore have been constructed to last only through the short term of the celebration, have been for show rather than permanence, and have brought but small salvage returns.

Usually, however, exposition managements have constructed a few outstanding buildings of more or less permanent character to be left as memorials, or for some public use. Among these have been a number of notable structures that have been of much useful public service.

The Centennial of 1876, the first large exposition of the kind in this

country, left the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the Museum of the Academy of Sciences as permanent bequests to posterity.

The Field Museum, the pride of Chicago, is a product of the World's Fair of 1893, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and remains standing to be one of the prominent features of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition of 1933.

The Jefferson Memorial Museum and the magnificent St. Louis Art Building, as well as four buildings of Washington University, stand as reminders of the enterprise that brought about the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904.

The DeYoung Memorial Museum, in San Francisco, came as a result of the semi-centennial of 1890, and permanent buildings remain in Los Angeles and San Diego, left to mark successful expositions.

The San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts, in some respects one of the most beautiful of American buildings, and several other permanent structures mark the holding of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, including the Exposition Auditorium and its magnificent organ constructed at a cost of nearly a million and a half dollars.

While most of the buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909 held on Washington University campus were impermanent in construction, many were used for years after by the University and one was converted into what is now the Washington State Museum.

In Europe such buildings as the Trocadero and the Museum of Fine Arts in Paris, the Crystal Palace of London, and the Victoria and Albert Museum of South Kensington, England, and many others are permanent reminders of past expositions.

While noticeable material benefits of varied kinds have always resulted from expositions primarily prompted by a spirit of patriotism, even more valuable immaterial results, economic, social, esthetic, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, have always sprung from the efforts of mankind to commemorate the history and mark the progress of a people.

All Texans agree that Texas should "commemorate the heroic period of early Texas history and

celebrate a century of our independence and progress" in a most creditable way. Any observance that would fail to portray its unparalleled pioneer history and to picture Texas of yesterday and today in its true light is unthinkable, inconceivable. Differences of opinion are only as to methods of celebrating and of financing such an undertaking.

Advocates of State support call attention to the fact that numerous successful celebrations have been held in times and under conditions largely comparable to those of today. Notable among these were the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, following closely the memorable Chicago fire and with the entire country in the depths of financial distress; and the Panama-Pacific Exposition, before the country had recovered from the panic of 1908, when the money sources of the whole world had suddenly frozen over, soon after the disastrous earthquake and the fire that caused world-wide fear of San Francisco and as the entire world was hurrying into a relentless war. Chicago is again demonstrating its "I-Will" spirit under conditions at which some would have Texas abandon the great opportunity of a century to prove that the indomitable, unconquerable spirit of 1836 still survives.

Among proponents of a Texas Centennial there are numerous views as to the character of the celebration to be held. This report will not attempt an opinion as to these, but will merely state them for such consideration as the Legislature may wish to give them.

The George Washington Bicentennial, sponsored and supported by the United States Government, gave unlimited opportunity for pageants, festivals, parades, colonial dances, patriotic addresses, essay and oratorical contests, and entertainments of many other kinds calculated to revive interest in early United States history, the life of Washington, and the customs of Colonial days. Many of the methods successfully used by the Bicentennial Commission unquestionably can be incorporated into whatever form of celebration Texas may decide to hold. Celebrations for the purpose of reviving historical or biographical interest among a people will be able to profit largely from

the experiences and results of this highly successful and creditable observance.

The Chicago Century of Progress of 1933, following rather closely along the lines of previous expositions in this and foreign countries, will, as its name implies, show the progress of this country for the past one hundred years. Its novelty as an exterior show consists largely of its architectural and illuminating innovations, which some critics are saying are more novel and colorful than practical for any uses other than for attracting exposition crowds. The buildings are of modernistic design and structure to a high degree, and it remains for time to demonstrate whether the effect left upon the architecture of the country will prove as lasting or as beneficial as that left by the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 and other expositions that have resulted in marked architectural advancement and consequent improvement in American living.

There can be no question but that the dioramic presentation of progress in so many lines of material endeavor, as well as in matters ethical and intellectual, will for some time continue to be the most noticeable advance in efforts to combine entertainment with instruction. It satisfies in a remarkable degree the modern demand for visualization and movement and enables the mind to grasp quickly and impressively the outstanding features and lessons of an exhibit. It also economizes space and to that extent the cost of an exhibit.

The Century of Progress management started upon its work with the endeavor to eliminate, as far as possible, competitive industrial, commercial, and sectional exhibits, but to a large extent has been forced to abandon that worthy idea and recognize even to the extent of encouraging the spirit of rivalry that seems essential to all progress. However well-intentioned purposes may be, it appears difficult to depart widely from precedent, while adhering largely to established ideas and ideals.

In this connection, it is interesting to know that on January 1, five months in advance of the opening, exhibit space in the Chicago Century of Progress had been contracted for

by industry to the amount of \$4,775,000 and that expenditures on construction for concessions had reached \$4,300,000. Paid pre-exposition admissions to that date totaled \$641,507.

The Chicago exposition is a modernized exhibition somewhat along the lines of those of former years, yet with enough newness to make a distinct appeal to those familiar with other expositions. Even in advance of its close it seems to be assured of success commensurate with, if not greater than any exposition of former years.

There are many who insist that the Texas Centennial should follow rather closely the methods of the Chicago and other expositions in this country, with one large, unified, centralized exposition that would exemplify both the history and the progress of the State in the most compact compass possible.

Another suggestion that finds favor is that there should be one principal exposition, combining in one location all the best features of previous expositions in this and foreign countries, with smaller units at more or less numerous points of greatest historic and developmental interest throughout the State, these smaller celebrations to be of shorter duration and limited in scope to the particular interest or interests of the various localities in which they may be held—all to be under the direction of one central governing body with official supervision over the local managing boards in charge of each unit. From time to time, under this plan, special pilgrimages would be made to and programs rendered at such shrines and points of historic interest as are not sufficiently large to justify a special divisional unit of the exposition.

Still another suggestion is that, instead of having one main exposition with a number of smaller units, there be several expositions or exhibitions of as nearly equal significance and importance as the interests of each locality may justify by reason of its historical, educational, industrial, commercial, and agricultural location, and somewhat in proportion to population and the local interest manifested and support pledged. These distributed expositions would also be under a

central management with local subsidiary governing boards. Whether they would all be held simultaneously during the entire exposition period or whether they should be so dated as not to overlap might be a matter for future determination, as well as the character and place or places of the celebration or celebrations.

Advocates of the last mentioned plan suggest that it would create stronger local financial support and larger attendance, that it would distribute revenues more nearly over all of Texas, that permanent buildings would be more extensively and widely left for advantageous future use, and that exposition visitors would travel over greater areas of the State, stay longer in Texas, see more of Texas, and acquire better understanding of the various sections and interests of the State.

It has also been suggested that either during the Centennial year or the preceding year, local celebrations, fiestas, or exhibitions be held in as many counties or sections of the State as may desire them and give promise of their support, these to be under the supervision of the Centennial Commission and to be held with a view to creating additional interest in and collection of exhibits for the Centennial.

Those who point out that all centennials have resulted in some financial loss on the capital invested may not only be reminded that such losses have been averted to the extent that future uses have been found for the exposition buildings, but that the State Government itself will realize much direct profit in other ways, such as in increased sales taxes.

Space cannot be given here to a recital of all these ways, but one aspect of this gain should be convincing enough. The out-of-state automobile tourist travel to and in Texas is almost negligible when compared with that of other states that have made efforts to secure this business.

In Colorado in 1931 there were 1,390,000 out-of-state automobile tourists. Colorado had no special entertainment to offer—nothing except its mountains and its climate. Its advertising was limited, yet it drew to the state this vast horde of tourists who remained there an average of 15 days each, during which

they spent \$4.58 each per day, or a total of \$68.70 per person for the 15 days. Of this amount 20 cents of each dollar was spent for oil, gas, and car upkeep; 20 cents went to hotels and tourist camps; 25 cents was spent in the retail mercantile stores; 8 cents for amusement and entertainment; and 6 cents for sundry other purposes.

It is estimated that a creditable Texas Centennial observance, properly advertised, should draw to the State from five to ten times as many automobile tourists as were in Colorado in 1931 and that their average stay in Texas would be at least thirty days. But on the basis of three times as many tourists as were in Colorado, and the same expenditure per day for thirty days, the oil and gas tax—not the total receipts—but the sales tax received by the State, would approximate \$25,000,000. This estimate does not take into consideration the additional tax from largely increased travel by our own people in attending the Centennial and in touring Texas during the Centennial year.

The huge sum of \$572,950,000, distributed in the ratio mentioned, would be added to the general trade of the State by these out-of-state automobile tourists and at least an equally large amount would be spent by those using other kinds of transportation.

The total expenditures of the four leading expositions held in this country on which figures are now available have been as follows: Philadelphia (1876) \$8,980,000, buildings and grounds, \$6,165,000; Chicago (1893) \$27,292,000, buildings and grounds \$18,670,000; St. Louis (1904) \$26,564,000, buildings and grounds, \$18,034,000; San Francisco (1915) \$24,690,770, buildings and grounds, \$14,847,607.

Many Texas newspapers have suggested that ours should be distinctively a Texas Centennial, meaning thereby that all Texas should both participate in it and share as fully as possible in its results. There is also contained in the statement the implication that greater efforts should be put forth to show Texas to the world than to show the world to Texas.

This brings up the question as to the extent to which other states and

nations should be urged to erect buildings and participate in exploiting themselves. Heretofore, all large expositions have stressed international participation—have been "World's Fairs." Securing foreign cooperation has been one of the most difficult and expensive undertakings of all large American expositions, and it has been impossible to trace definite returns therefrom. The restricted immigration regulations now in force in this country, together with untoward conditions in Europe and Asia, may make it inadvisable to expend any great effort in securing participation of the Eastern hemisphere, but certainly no less cordial invitation should be extended to other states of the Union and to other countries of this hemisphere than has been given by other centennial celebrations. There is every reason to believe that the United States Government will give all the financial support that can reasonably be expected, and will cooperate with extensive government exhibits. Many of the other states, and especially those that came into the Union as a result of the part that Texas has had in the history of the country, will undoubtedly participate as will the leading countries of North and South America. Mexico will be in position to share almost as beneficially in a Texas Centennial as will Texas itself, and its cooperation will be warmly welcomed by all Texans. It is agreed that a Texas Centennial could hardly be a success unless Mexico and other Latin-American countries have part in it.

The extent of the part that the Federal Government and other states and countries will take in a Texas Centennial will depend almost altogether on what Texas does as a State and on the interest shown by Texans. Texans must be thoroughly imbued with the Centennial spirit, with the determination to make the anniversary in every way a credit to our great State—a cause to justify our best efforts and our utmost resources and resourcefulness.

The adoption of the Centennial Amendment was but the first official step toward a Centennial celebration and was an expression of the wishes of the Texas electorate. The next step is for the Legislature to carry out the expressed desires of the Texas citizenry by creating the neces-

sary organization for a creditable celebration, fixing the time or times, place or places, and character of the same and making suitable appropriations for the support and maintenance thereof. Whatever action is to be taken should be initiated by this special session of the Legislature, for delay until the next regular session would leave insufficient time for preparing for and building a creditable celebration.

This report is submitted in the confident expectation that the Legislature will in the exercise of its function and wisdom make ample provision, at the earliest possible date, for a Texas Centennial celebration commensurate with the heroic history, the unparalleled achievements, the remarkable resources, and the promising expectations of our great State.

Inasmuch as this committee is without funds with which to print this report it is respectfully requested that it be printed in the Senate and House Journals in order that the members of both branches of the Legislature may be able to acquaint themselves with its contents.

Respectfully,
TEXAS CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE,
Cullen F. Thomas,
President;
Will H. Mayes,
Executive Vice-President.

S. C. R. No. 8.

Senator Neal sent up the following resolution:

Whereas, The Legislature of the Forty-second Session thereof submitted a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so that a Centennial commemorating one hundred years of achievement by Texas might be authorized by the Legislature, and

Whereas, The people of the State of Texas at the general election ratified said proposed amendment to the Constitution, and

Whereas, The Legislature has deferred action, looking to the holding of said Centennial because of the financial condition of the country; and

Whereas, Such Centennial should be held, and conditions are such now as to indicate that it can be held without placing any unnecessary

burden upon the people of Texas; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Governor of the State of Texas is hereby requested to submit the subject embodied in such amendment to the Legislature for its consideration and such action thereon as in its wisdom it may deem best.

NEAL.

The resolution was read.

By unanimous consent, the rule requiring resolutions to be referred before consideration was suspended.

On motion of Senator Woodward, the previous question was ordered on the further consideration of the resolution.

Adjournment.

On motion of Senator Small, the Senate, at 2:58 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

APPENDIX.

Petitions and Memorials.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 26, 1933.
Honorable Bob Barker,
Secretary of the Senate,
Austin, Texas.

Dear Mr. Barker:

This is to express to you, and through you to the members of the Senate, my appreciation for the beautiful wreath of flowers sent by my colleagues in the Senate in memory of my father. This kindness and thoughtfulness will always be held by me in affectionate regard.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. HOLBROOK.

Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 26, 1933.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Enrolled Bills, have had S. C. R. No. 7 carefully examined and compared and find same correctly enrolled.

GREER, Chairman.

Committee Reports.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Sept. 26, 1933.
Hon. Edgar E. Witt, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Civil Jurisprudence, to whom was referred

H. B. No. 28, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 1970-125 of the Revised Statutes of Texas, 1925, providing for the election of a Special Judge of the County Court of Jefferson County at Law; providing for the compensation for such Special Judge; and declaring an emergency."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be not printed.

WOODWARD, Chairman.

TENTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
September 27, 1933.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Edgar E. Witt.

The roll was called, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Blackert.	Pace.
Collie.	Parr.
Cousins.	Patton.
DeBerry.	Poage.
Duggan.	Purl.
Fellbaum.	Rawlings.
Greer.	Redditt.
Holbrook.	Regan.
Hopkins.	Russek.
Hornsby.	Sanderford.
Martin.	Small.
Moore.	Woodruff.
Murphy.	Woodul.
Neal.	Woodward.
Oneal.	

Absent—Excused.

Beck. Stone.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with on motion of Senator Woodward.